CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT [redacted]
CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Economic - Fish industry

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

DATE PUBLISHED 2 - 30 Apr 1953

LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1953

DATE DIST. 7 Aug 1953

NO. OF PAGES 5

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SUMMARY OF USSR FISH INDUSTRY DATA, APRIL 1953

/Comment: This report presents information, from April 1953 Soviet newspapers, on the 1952 and 1953 fish catches, the fish products industry, and fish breeding and conservation measures.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

Fish Catch

The fish industry of the Karelo-Finnish SSR operated unsatisfactorily in 1952 and fulfilled the 1952 fishing plan only 79 percent. In 1953, the republic fish industry is to increase the fish catch 60.7 percent over 1952. By the beginning of the 1953 spring fishing season, the republic fishing fleet facilities had increased 5.5 times, as compared with 1946.(1) In 1953, fishing kolkhozes of the Karelo-Finnish SSR are to catch 40,000 quintals more fish than in 1952. However, 61 of 70 fishing kolkhozes failed to fulfill the first-quarter 1953 plan.(2)

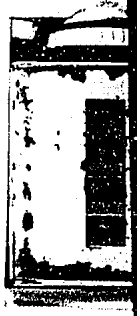
The Belomorskaya State Fishing Base of the Karelo-Finnish SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 fishing plan by 5 December and to catch by the end of the year 4,000 quintals of fish above plan.

The Petrozavodsk Fish Combine in the Karelo-Finnish SSR fulfilled the March 1953 fishing plan 134 percent.(3) The fishing fleet of the Petrozavodsk Fish Combine is to catch 4,210 quintals of fish in 1953.(4)

Fish industry enterprises of the Karelo-Finnish SSR produced 640 caprone-fiber nets in 1952, 597 of which were used for fishing and brought in 889 quintals of fish. Each caprone-fiber net averaged 1.6 quintals of fish per catch, while each cotton net averaged 0.44 quintal per catch.(5)

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION					
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI							



The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the first-quarter 1953 fishing plan by fishing enterprises of the Estonian SSR:

Oblast	31 Mar (6)
Pyarnuskaya	49.8
Including state fishing enterprises	37.8
Tartuskaya	39.4
Including state fishing enterprises	196.0
Tallinskaya	31.1
Including state fishing enterprises	27.5

By the end of the second quarter 1953, fishermen of the Estonian SSR are to have caught as many fish as during all of 1952.(7)

Fish industry enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, pledged to fulfill the 1953 fishing plan by 5 December and to catch by the end of the year not less than 35,000 pud of fish above plan.(8)

In 1953, fishermen of Zhdanov, Ukrainian SSR, are to catch 22,000 quintals more fish than in 1952.(9)

As of 17 April, fishing kolkhozes and fish plants of the Azerbaydzhan SSR on the Caspian Sea were not fulfilling 1953 fishing assignments. In March 1953, these fishing enterprises failed to catch 8,854 quintals of fish. During the first quarter 1953, northern Azerbaydzhan fish plants on the Caspian Sea caught 11,000 quintals of fish instead of the planned 43,500 quintals. During the first quarter 1952, fish plants in the herring regions caught twice as many fish as during the first quarter 1953.(10)

Astrakhanskaya Oblast fishermen caught 270,000 pud of fish above the first-quarter 1953 plan.(11) The Krasnyy Partizan group of fish plants of the Dagestanskaya ASSR Fish Trust pledged to fulfill the 1953 fishing plan by 25 April and to catch, by 1 May, 3,600 quintals of fish above plan.(12) Krymskaya Oblast fishermen pledged to catch 82,000 quintals of fish above the 1953 plan.(11)

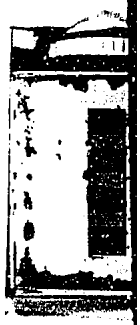
As of 27 April, fishermen of the Ural-Caspian Basin in the Kazakh SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first 4 months of 1953 and had caught 60,000 pud more fish than during the corresponding period in 1952.(13)

As of 24 April, the Krasnovodsk and Kizyl-Su fish combines and the Ogurchinskiy Fish Plant of the Turkmen SSR Fish Trust had fulfilled the April 1953 plan and had procured 17,000 pud more fish than during the same period [1 January - 24 April] 1952.(14)

Fish Products

The Petrozavodsk Fish Combine in the Karelo-Finnish SSR fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 plan for canned fish production 117 percent.(3)

The Pyarnu Fish Cannery in the Estonian SSR pledged to produce, by 1 May 50,000 jars of canned fish above the April 1953 plan.(15)



As of 16 April, the Kolka Fish Plant in the Latvian SSR had produced 27,000 jars of prime-quality canned fish above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(16) By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Mangal'skiy Fish Plant in the Latvian SSR is to be put in operation. The plant will produce chiefly sardine products.(17) Fish industry enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, pledged to fulfill the 1953 fish-processing plan by 21 December and to produce 30,000 jars of canned fish above plan by the end of the year.(8)

Fish-processing enterprises of Krymskaya Oblast pledged to produce 20,000 quintals of marinated fish, 2,000 quintals of frozen fish, and 500 quintals of smoked fish above the 1953 plan. Oblast canneries pledged to produce one million jars of canned fish above the 1953 plan.(11)

As of 28 April, floating plants of the crab-fishing flotilla operating off Primorskiy Kray had produced 310,000 more jars of canned goods than by the same date in 1952.(18) Whalers of the Aleut Whaling Flotilla operating off Primorskiy Kray pledged to produce 20,000 quintals of whale meat and 3,600 quintals of whale oil above the 1953 plan.(19) The Zarubino Fish Combine in Primorskiy Kray pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 7 November and to produce by the end of the year 250,000 jars of fish above plan. During the first 4 days of April 1953, the Vladivostok State Fish Combine in Primorskiy Kray produced 1,000 jars of fish above plan.(20)

In 1952, twice as many chilled fish products were produced in the Kazakh SSR as in 1951. A large refrigeration plant is being constructed on Uyaly Island in the Aral Sea.(21)

Fish Breeding and Conservation

In 1950, 39.5 million roe of valuable fish were collected and hatched by five fish-breeding plants in the Estonian SSR. As of 23 April 1953, 65.2 million roe had already been collected and hatched, and almost all the hatched fry had been liberated in republic ponds. Tens of millions of whitefish fry were liberated at Saarema Island in the Pyarnu Gulf, and nearly 15 million fry were liberated in the Chudskoye Lake.(22)

A great deal of attention is being devoted to increasing the quantity and quality of commercial fish reserves of the Estonian SSR. Each year, fish-breeding plants of the Estonian Administration of Glavrybvod (Main Administration of Fish Breeding and Conservation) rear tens of millions of fry and release them in shallow ponds, lakes, and rivers of the republic. In 1952, 54.8 million whitefish, salmon, and salmon trout fry were liberated in 15 republic rivers. The fish-breeding plants also acclimatize commercially valuable fish which are brought in from other regions of the USSR. By the end of May 1953, 60 million salmon, whitefish, and salmon trout fry were to have been liberated in rivers and lakes of the Estonian SSR.(23)

Inland waters of the Estonian SSR, particularly those in the southern part of the republic, were long ago known for their rich resources of crayfish. Because of a crayfish epidemic which spread throughout most of the waters of northwestern Europe, natural reserves of crayfish were greatly reduced and fishing for them almost stopped.

In 1949, the Ministry of Fish Industry Estonian SSR, in conjunction with the Estonian Administration of Glavrybvod, began to restore commercial reserves of crayfish. Within a 4-year period (1949 - 1952), healthy crayfish were transplanted from lakes containing diseased crayfish to 1,000 hectares of uncontaminated lakes. During this period, 55,000 brood crayfish were transplanted to a southern lake in the republic and, by 1952, crayfish fry had begun to appear. In 1953, 10,000 more crayfish are to be transplanted to uncontaminated lakes.(24)

As of 23 April 1953, the Kuldigo-Ayzputskiy Fish Hatchery in the Latvian SSR had finished transplanting its fish from wintering to fattening and breeding ponds. As of this date, the hatchery had liberated a total of more than 45,000 silver crucian and carp in 1953. The hatchery, which now occupies 140 hectares, is to be expanded in 1953. A new fish hatchery is to be constructed in Rudbarzhakh.(25)

By the end of spring 1953, fishing kolkhozes of the Pinsk State Fish Trust in the Belorussian SSR were to have placed in fattening ponds 145,000 more mirror carp and silver crucian yearlings than in 1952. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, more than 1,500 hectares of lakes not previously utilized in Pinskaya Oblast are to be stocked with silver crucian, and nearly 1,000 hectares of kolkhoz ponds are to be organized in Pinskaya Oblast.(26)

In 1953, two large fish-breeding stations are to be operating on the Dnestr River in the Moldavian SSR. During the year, up to 20 million fry are to be liberated in the Dnestr River.(27)

Usually, up to 80 percent of sturgeon fry perish as a result of predaceous fish and the fry's inability to find food. N. I. Kozhin, head of the fish-breeding and breed-improvement laboratories of VNIRO (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Pelagic Fishing and Oceanography), has suggested a combination method of breeding this commercially valuable fish, by which 85 to 90 percent of the fry are preserved.

In this method, fertilized roe are placed in incubators at sturgeon-breeding stations which have been constructed downstream from the Volga, Don, and Kura rivers. After 8 to 10 days, the hatched fry are set free in round basins filled with heated water, where they are fed according to a specially worked out diet of live food. At the end of the first month, the young fish are transplanted to ponds containing rich natural food. The transplantation is made to coincide with the time that the young fish normally spill out into the sea from the rivers which the adult sturgeon are ascending for spawning.

In the near future, the first experimental plant to breed fish by the combination method is to be put in operation on the Kura River in the Azerbaydzhan SSR. The plant is to produce 250,000 sturgeon fry in 1953.(28)

As of 6 April 1953, fish-breeding plants of Khabarovskiy Kray had produced 26 million dog salmon fry. After being fattened in the Teplo Lake, the salmon are to be liberated in the Amur River.(29)

A new fishing region is being created as a result of the construction of the Tsimlyanskoye, Stalingradskoye, and Volga-Don Canal reservoirs and the regeneration of the Sarpinskiy Lakes. More than 300,000 quintals of commercially valuable fish will be obtained from this region annually.

A department of VNIORRKh (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Lake and River Fisheries) has been set up in Stalingrad to work out measures for stocking the new waters. Lapitskiy, Candidate of Biological Sciences, was made director of this department. The department, as well as the institute, has been concentrating particularly on the reservoirs and has planned to stock them with commercially valuable carp, bream, pike perch, and sturgeon. The possibility of acclimatizing white Amur, sipus, and other plant-eating fish has been established by the department. In 1952, more than 100 metric tons of choice fish were liberated in the Tsimlyanskoye, Karpovskoye, and Varvarovskoye reservoirs. The rich feed reserves in the new reservoirs will greatly increase the rate of growth of reservoir fish. After 5 months in one of the new reservoirs, carp and bream fry could weigh as much as 600 grams.

While studying the chemical composition of plant food reserves, some of which were not being consumed by local species in the new reservoirs, the department worked out measures for acclimatizing Amur plant-eating fish in the reservoirs. This fish reaches a weight of 30 or more kilograms. In the near future, 500 adult fish and 1.5 million fry of this type are to be liberated in the Tsimlyanskoye Reservoir.

A large spawning and breeding establishment is being constructed in Kotel'nikovskiy Rayon on the Tsimlyanskoye Reservoir to maintain constant fish reserves of commercially valuable species. The new enterprise will occupy an area of 900 hectares and is to produce 30 million fry annually. A network of fish-breeding plants to breed sterlet and sturgeon hybrids for stock replenishment is to be constructed on the lower Volga and Don rivers and also at the dams.(30)

During 1951 and 1952, the Don River Fish Reservation delivered more than 200,000 pike perch, carp, and bream to the Tsimlyanskoye Reservoir. In addition, more than 5 million ripus roe from Chelyabinskaya Oblast have been liberated in the reservoir. In 1953, 33,000 pike perch and carp, various Amur fish, and one million roe of white sturgeon-sterlet hybrid are to be liberated in the Tsimlyanskoye Reservoir.

The Varvarovskoye, Berislavskoye, and Karpovskoye reservoirs have also been populated with carp, pike perch, and bream. Large floating spawning enterprises are being constructed on the lower Don River. These enterprises are to collect 50 million roe and liberate the hatched fry in the three previously mentioned reservoirs.(31)

SOURCES

1. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 9 Apr 53
2. Ibid., 26 Apr 53
3. Ibid., 11 Apr 53
4. Ibid., 8 Apr 53
5. Ibid., 29 Apr 53
6. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 4 Apr 53
7. Ibid., 18 Apr 53
8. Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 18 Apr 53
9. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 2 Apr 53
10. Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 18 Apr 53
11. Moscow, Izvestiya, 17 Apr 53
12. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 28 Apr 53
13. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 30 Apr 53
14. Turkmenskaya Iskra, 25 Apr 53
15. Moscow, Pravda, 27 Apr 53
16. Sovetskaya Latviya, 17 Apr 53
17. Ibid., 4 Apr 53
18. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 29 Apr 53
19. Pravda, 10 Apr 53
20. Izvestiya, 5 Apr 53
21. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 3 Apr 53
22. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 24 Apr 53
23. Izvestiya, 24 Apr 53
24. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 5 Apr 53
25. Sovetskaya Latviya, 24 Apr 53
26. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 7 Apr 53
27. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 10 Apr 53
28. Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 10 Apr 53
29. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 7 Apr 53
30. Leninskoye Znamya, 15 Apr 53
31. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 9 Apr 53

- E N D -